Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] SATURDAY, JUNE, 13, 1807. [No. 1935.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. C. Marsteller, v. m.

For N. York & Rhode-Island

The Schooner
HIRAM,
I. L. Valentine master,
At Irwin's wharf—For freight or passage apply to the captain on board or to LEWIS DEBLOIS.

June 10. d

FREIGHT WANTED
For Boston or any Northern Port,

For Schooner ELIZA,
JAMES WELDEN, Master,
300 barrels burthen. For terms apply to W. YEATON,
Ramsey's Wharf.

June 9. d7t

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Girl, about 11 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.

June 3.

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142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.

May 25. d

Freight Wanted,
For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to
W. Yeaton,
Ramsey's wharf.

May 8. d

SPANISH HIDES,
First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.

April 25. d

Just received from Philadelphia,
By Captain Hand,
20 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United states of America has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county, to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheeler, the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, I will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th of June next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac supposed 1500 bushels.

500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two estates.

30 Horses and Mules, upon the two estates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the said claim.

Edmund I. Lee.

May 19. dts

Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, of that day.—By virtue of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater, containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 960 acres.—*Also,*

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Hampshire, in the state of Virginia, formerly granted to Bryan Bruin, and by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482 acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by the last will and testament of Robert Alexander, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann,
George Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee,
} Com'rs.

May 26. d

JUST LANDING,
From Charleston,
20 tierces fresh RICE, and five bales of COTTON, which is said to be of the first quality—and are for sale by
Mordecai Miller.

June 10. d

JUST RECEIVED,
By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de CUBA, and for Sale, by the subscribers,

275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
39 boxes white and brown Sugars
7000 lbs Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood

June 9. *Wadsworth & Butler.*

WANTED,
A NUMBER of good Working Men—also Horses and Carts to work on the public road between the poor house and Alexandria.—Apply to

John Gadsby.

June 6.

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a *LUMBER YARD*, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

May 6. eo2m

N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

GASPARD LIONI,
FROM BALTIMORE,
As his stay in town will be but short, has opened at ISAAC ROBBINS and Co's. store, and offers for sale,

TEN pieces coarse Linens
Ten do. German White Rolls
Twelve do. Britannias
Six do. Bed-Ticking
Four do. Muslin
Half dozen Silk Umbrellas
One box Hair Powder
Two baskets Sweet Oil in large bottles
Two boxes Martinique Cordials
Two casks Old Haut Brion Claret.
One do. White Grape Vinegar
One hogshead soft-shelled Almonds
One barrel English Walnuts
Twenty boxes Muscatel Raisins
Three do. Vermichellic
Two do. Figs
Four quarter chests Young Hyson Tea
Coffee in barrels and bags
Philadelphia Mustard
Pepper
Old Gruyere Cheese
Best Spanish Segars
Dimijohns, &c.

June 11. d1w

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
120 boxes Mould & Dipt CANDLES
1000 pieces yellow NANKEENS
4 cases Irish LINENS
10 bales India COTTONS, assorted
4 barrels Glauber's SALTS
20 casks Malaga WINE
And a few boxes choice Bordeaux CLARET.

John G. Ladd.

June 11 d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED
And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.
I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
80 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10. d

A Brewery Establishment
FOR SALE.

WISHING to quit the brewing business, I offer for sale all my right and interest in that extensive *BREWHOUSE* which I now occupy. There is an established business, 1500 barrels having been sold in one season, 2000 might be made—all the working utensils complete, with malt house, kiln, mill, casks, and 300 bushels of malt.—Also a line of wharf extending along the Potomac 150 feet, very suitable for a lumber yard, or to receive flour by water—this may be treated for separately.

These premises are held by lease from the Corporation, who are to pay for all improvements of stone and brick, at the end of the lease, of which there are ten years unexpired from the 7th September next. One third of the purchase money will be required—for the remainder a liberal credit will be given on sufficient security. For further particulars apply to

Thomas Cruse.

May 27. 3taw1m

☞ If not sold at private sale by the first of August, it will on that day be sold by public auction, at ten o'clock, on the premises, to the highest bidder.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Norfolk Packet, Montezuma, a mulatto boy named *John Bell*. The above reward will be paid on delivering him to me in Norfolk—but no charges.

Job Palmer.

June 11 eo3t

Just Received,
And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART
Carr's Stranger in Ireland.
(Price One Dollar.)

For Sale at Public Auction,
(IN FEE)

On Saturday, the twentieth day of the present month, at 11 o'clock, *That Valuable Property*, on Washington street, near King street,

A CREDIT of 4, 10 & 16 months will be given, and the property divided into lots to suit those inclined to purchase.

John Gadsby.

June 12 dts

PUBLIC SALE.
On TUESDAY, 16th Instant,

At 4 o'clock, P. M. will be offered for sale on the premises, on a credit of nine, twelve, and eighteen months, for negotiable notes, with approved endorsers.—

A valuable Lot of Ground, situate on Patrick and King-streets, and binding on the former 109 feet, and on the latter 48 feet. A three story brick house has been erected on this property which is at present in an unfinished state within. It binds on King-street nearly opposite to Davey Davey's. For further particulars enquiry may be made of the subscriber, before, or on the day of sale.

J. H. Hooe.

June 12. d

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to
Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. eo

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping or Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

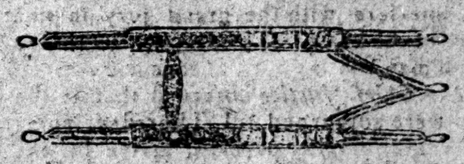
March 14. 3tawtf

Just Received and for Sale,
By the Subscribers,
A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,
From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,
Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw



Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the case designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,
Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,
Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,
Good quality for saddlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.
LIKEWISE,
Saddlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 2. d12m

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

LAST PROCEEDINGS.

TRIAL OF COL. AARON BURR.

Tuesday, June 9.

The same judges were present as yesterday.

The grand jury had been adjourned till 2 o'clock. About three, they all appeared, and their names being called over.

Mr. Hay observed, it might be proper to inform the court, that he had received no further intelligence of general Wilkinson, except what was contained in the little scrap of paper in his hand. It was an extract from a Norfolk paper, and he believed the latest which had been published, the gentlemen from that part of the country could say whether it was or not:—— (Mr. Hay here read an extract from the "Public Ledger" of the 5th inst.)

This extract only proves, continued Mr. Hay that general Wilkinson had not left New Orleans in the early part of May. My information therefore was not altogether correct: The express whom Mr. Millikin met, had not travelled with the same expedition, nor arrived at New Orleans as early as I had expected. Perhaps he did not reach that city before the 9th or 10th of May. We have evidence however to prove that a summons had been sent to him. This fact completely shews that he was at New Orleans. My hopes are therefore stronger, that he actually received the summons and I have not the smallest doubt that he will soon arrive here. The court will recollect, that from the calculation which I had submitted to them, I concluded that he could not be here before the 14th or 15th. It is my most anxious wish for the sake of economy, of expedition, and what is of still greater consequence, the justice due to the country and the accused, that this trial should be completed during the present term. Almost all the witnesses are here. I am sorry to be forced to make so many apologies to the grand jury, who have already manifested so much patience; but I beg them to recollect, the extreme importance of the present trial and that it will perhaps be the last time that they are placed in this situation.

The Chief Justice presumed that the mail from Norfolk would not arrive here, until the day after to-morrow.

Mr. Hay said it had arrived the day before.

Mr. Martin. I have an extract from another Norfolk paper one day later, than the one quoted by the attorney: (Mr. M. here read an extract from the "Norfolk Herald" of the 6th inst.

The ship news in the same paper states that the Hannah had left New Orleans 27 days before.

Mr. Hay. If these are different vessels.

Mr. Martin. The same vessel, sir.

Mr. Hay. These vessels may convey some intelligence to Washington respecting gen. Wilkinson, which may consequently reach ourselves.

Mr. Burr. I hope, sir, it will not be understood, from the observations of my friend, Mr. Martin, that I mean to take any part in this business. I shall certainly not interfere with the grand jury in this stage of the affair. The proposition of the gentleman has my cordial concurrence.

The Chief Justice observed that if the jury were adjourned till Thursday, some passenger might, perhaps, arrive in the next Norfolk mail, with some intelligence about general Wilkinson.

Mr. Hay presumed, that the jury would not probably be wanting before Saturday.

Mr. Burr hoped that the jury would be adjourned for as short a time as possible: at all events no longer than Thursday.

Chief Justice. This is Tuesday. The attorney for the United States cannot probably expect general Wilkinson before Thursday, if he comes by water.

Mr. Hay knew not how he was to come. If by water he certainly could not be expected before that time: and if by land he would certainly require one day to recover from the fatigue of traveling.

The Chief Justice then observed to the grand jury that they were adjourned till Thursday 10 o'clock.

Mr. Burr then addressed the court.—— There was a proposition which he wished to submit to them. In the president's communication to congress, he speaks of a letter and other papers which he received from Mr. Wilkinson, under date of 21st October. Circumstances had now rendered it material that the whole of this letter should be produced in court.

And further: It has already appeared to the court, in the course of different examinations, that the government have attempted to infer certain intentions on my part from certain transactions. It becomes necessary, therefore, that these transactions should be accurately stated. It was, therefore, material to show in what circumstances I was placed in the Mississippi territory: and of course to obtain certain orders of the army and the navy which were issued respecting me. I have seen the order of the navy to print; and one of the officers of the navy had assured me that this transcript was correct. The instructions in this order were, to destroy my person and my property, in descending the Mississippi. Now I wish, if possible, to authenticate this statement; and it was for this purpose, when I passed through Washington lately, that I addressed myself to Mr. Robert Smith. That gentleman seemed to admit the propriety of my application, but objected to my course. He informed me that if I would apply to him through one of my counsel, there could be no difficulty in granting the object of my application. I have since applied in this manner to Mr. S. but without success. Hence I feel it necessary to resort to the authority of this court; to call upon them to issue a subpœna to the president of the U. S. with a clause requiring him to produce certain papers: or in other words, to issue the subpœna *duces tecum*. The attorney for the U. S. will however save the time of this court if he will consent to produce the letter of the 21st Oct. with the accompanying papers, and also authentic orders of the navy and war departments.

Mr. Randolph observed, that he knew not whether it was necessary for him to support col. B's motion; that he had been informed by him of his application thro' a friend to Mr. Smith; and of Mr. S's refusing to grant the application, unless it were made through one of his counsel: that he had himself, therefore, addressed a letter to Mr. S. informing him of col. B's statement. To this he had received a letter, which seemed like a personal communication to himself, but as he had not requested him to withhold it from col. Burr, and as it contained information material to him, he had shown it to col. B. Mr. R. regretted that he had not the letter then about him: but that the substance of it was, that the order which had been alluded to was only for the officer to whom it had been addressed, and was to be seen only by him. He added, that he had written in reply to Mr. S. that he would never have applied to him for it but for two reasons, that it had already appeared in a Natchez Gazette; and that Mr. Van Ness (the friend of col. B.) had informed him of Mr. S's unconditional promise to furnish the order if he was properly applied to for it.

Mr. Burr observed that to avoid all possible misconception, he thought it proper to state, that Mr. Van-Ness had assured him of Mr. Smith's positive and unqualified promise to furnish the answer, if applied for through counsel.

Mr. *Hay* declared he knew not for what this information could be wanted or to what purpose such evidence could relate, and whether it was to be used on a motion for commitment or on the trial * chief

Mr. Burr, Mr. Wickham, and Mr. Martin observed that perhaps on both; according as circumstances might require.

Mr. *Hay.* I suppose this court will not proceed but upon facts. Now a letter of the 21st of October is spoken of; but has this letter yet been identified? He hoped that the court would not issue the Subpœna *duces tecum*, until they were satisfied that they had the authority to issue it, and that the information required, was material in the present case.

Mr *Wickham* observed that the present was simply intended as a notice of a motion to be brought before the court; which motion might be discussed to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. *Hay* declared that all delay was unnecessary; but he pledged himself if possible to obtain the papers which were wanted, and not only those but every paper which might be necessary to the elucidation of the case.

Chief Justice observed that all delay was obviously improper, that if the papers were wanted they ought to be obtained as soon as possible; and not perhaps delay the ulterior stages of the prosecution.

Mr. Hay stated that he had already received a communication from Mr. Wickham on this subject; and intended to have informed him, that he would write for all the papers which were wanted, and he had no doubt he should obtain them, if the court judged them material. The fact was that he had already in possession Mr. Randolph's correspondence with Mr. Smith, and the order from the navy department—but in his own opinion they no more related to the present prosecution, than the first paragraph of the 1st page of the acts of congress.

Chief Justice enquired whether the Natchez Gazette was in court.

Mr. *Burr.* No sir—but I have already seen the same order in other papers and have no doubt but that almost every person has. At Natchez it was a subject of surprise that such an order had ever found its way into a public print.

Mr. *Hay* repeated that if the gentleman would furnish him with a list of such papers as they wanted, he would attempt to obtain them, if the court thought them material. Of what use were they? Were they to be laid before the grand jury, to distract their attention; and to present under another point of view another subject for their consideration? He had supposed that the mass of matter to be laid before them was large enough already.

Chief Justice observed that it was impossible to determine their use, without hearing them. He would much rather that the opposite counsels should make an arrangement with each other suitable to them both—and that the court was not now disposed to make any arrangement. But if the parties could not come to any agreement, he should then wish to hear some arguments on the subject to satisfy him, whether the court had the right to issue a subpœna *duces tecum.*

Mr. *Burr* observed that he had been told that it was the constant practice in this state to issue such subpœnas upon the application of a party.

Chief Justice had no doubt it was the custom to do it, where there was no great inconvenience to the party summoned; that it seldom occurred; but that he was inclined to think, where great inconveniences would result to the party summoned, that the materiality of his testimony should be fully shown. If papers are to be obtained from a clerk's office, such a subpœna may be issued, and though not upon affidavit, yet where there has been good cause shown.

Mr. *Martin* said, that there would be no inconvenience; as the president might just transmit the papers wanted by the mail.

Mr. *Hay* observed, that Mr. Martin's remark superseded any further proceedin; why apply to the court to issue a subpœna to the president, unless perhaps it was the necessary form for obtaining the papers?

Chief Justice. The reason is that in case of a refusal to send the papers, the officer himself may be present to show cause. This subpœna is issued only where fears of this sort are entertained.

Mr. *Hay* said, that no application had yet been made to the secretary of state for gen. W's letter, nor to the department of war for its order.

Mr. *Martin.* If one department refuses, we may presume that the others will.

Mr. *Burr.* If the gentleman grants our demand, he may propose any alteration in its form that he pleases.

Mr. *Randolph.* If any arrangement can be made to obtain these papers, we would rather that it should be a voluntary act on the part of the government.

Mr. *Hay.* I will attempt to obtain these papers—any, in fact, that gentlemen may want, if the court will but say they are material.

Mr. *Wickham.* Col. B's. counsel knows little of the importance of these papers but from himself; and from that they are fully persuaded of their great importance. The attorney for the U. S. says, that so far as his personal exertions will go, he will attempt to obtain them, and firmly believes that his application will be successful. But, sir, at Washington they may entertain very different views from himself; under such circumstances, it is better to encounter the delay of three or four days to obtain the authority of this court, than trust to an expedient which may be unavailing. But I see no necessity for any such delay; as the order may at once issue by consent of parties. As to the order from the navy department, a copy may be sufficient; the original is already gone out. As to Wilkinson's letter, we wish to see itself here; and surely it may be trusted in the hands of the attorney for the U. S.

Mr. *Hay.* It seems then that copies of papers from the government of the U. S. will not be received They are not to be trusted. After such an observation, sir, I retract every thing that I have promised. Let gentlemen, sir, take their own course.

Here some warm, desultory conversation took place at the bar, when

Mr. *Wickham* observed, that as the unfortunate expression fell from him; he thot it proper to explain, he had intended no insinuation against the fairness of the government; that the distinction he had drawn between an original and a copy simply resulted from his anxiety to obtain the highest possible degree of evidence; hence he preferred the original to the copy; that if Wilkinson was here it would be necessary to meet him with his own letter; perhaps in no other way.

Mr. *Hay.* That explanation removes the difficulty.

Mr. *Wickham.* We wish to confront him with his own letter.

Mr. *Hay.* Perhaps they may not be able to remove the original, as it is already filed in the department of state.

Mr. *Martin.* We are ready to go on with the discussion.

Mr. *Wickham.* The president's message mentioned, that this was a letter to himself.

Mr. *Hay:* I hope the court will remember that remark. The letter these gentlemen then want is addressed to Thomas Jefferson. Have they a right to demand any but public letters?

Mr. *Martin.* The president's message said, it was addressed to him as president of the U. S.

Mr. *Hay.* If it be a public letter, it is of course deposited in the department of state. I have no objection, since this insinuation has been removed, to repeat my promise to apply for these papers, if the court thinks them material; and when the business arrives at the proper stage, they may then be produced. I hope that no more time will be wasted in these preliminary stages; and that such arrangements may be adopted as will prevent this useless consumption of time and of bread.

Mr. Randolph had no reason to believe that there had been more delay on his side, than on the other; that if time was to be consumed at all, more would be employed in removing greater difficulties than had already been done; that he however only hinted at this now. He declared with Mr. Wickham his perfect concurrence in this measure.

Mr. Botts. Unanimously so, I am sure. Sir, I cannot sit down and hear complaints so unnecessarily repeated about the waste of time. 'Tis time, sir, to be done with them; 'tis time that we should enjoy something like the liberty of speech. Mr. Hay makes, I think, about a dozen times as many speeches as any other gentleman; and each speech longer than those of other persons; and yet we cannot open our mouths, without his sounding loudly his complaints to the ears of this hall. On this case of unequalled magnitude, shall we not be suffered to declare our opinions, without this unnecessary complaint about the consumption of the court's time? We feel the magnitude of our duties, and we shall firmly discharge them, in spite of Mr. Hay. It is obvious to you, sir, and to every body, that the delay is not with us. If, sir, you call for an argument we are ready to proceed. But if you are satisfied—

Chief Justice. If the attorney for the United States is satisfied that this court has a right to to issue the subpœna *Duces Tecum*, I——

Mr. Hay. I am not, sir.

Chief Justice. I am not prepared to give an opinion on this point; and therefore I must call for an argument.

Mr. Hay. When I said that there had been a great consumption of time, I certainly did not mean to insinuate, that *they* only consumed it. I have certainly had my full proportion. I thought however that my proposition would have saved some time: and I am still willing to repeat my promise.

Mr. Randolph. That the court may understand us, I will read to them the form of the subpœna which we wish to obtain. (Here Mr. Randolph read the sketch before him.)

Mr. *Botts.* We will be under the direction of the court, whether we shall proceed in the argument, to-day or to-morrow.

Chief Justice. Unquestionably there must be an argument if the attorney for the United States disputes the authority of the court.

Mr. *Hay.* Whatever other gentlemen may think on this subject, I have not the least doubt but these papers will be produced: because Mr. Robert Smith has voluntarily furnished me with the order of the Navy Department. But although I may procure these papers, let it be distinctly understood, that I shall object to their being unnecessarily produced.

Mr. *Botts.* It will take 4 days at least to interchange letters between this city and Washington, and 2 or 3 days to copy the papers. So that 6 days will be totally lost to us—In the mean time, 30 or 40 witnesses, and 16 grand jurymen (they might perhaps require them) would be de-

tained here; and after all, the attorney's application to the government might be unavailing.

Mr. Hay. Since then gentlemen, sir, will press this subject, I ask no more than that they will wave this discussion till to-morrow.

The court was then adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COL. AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the United States for the fifth Circuit and District of Virginia.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States,

And CYRUS GRIFFIN, judge of the district of Virginia.

Wednesday, May 27.

(Mr. Botts' speech concluded.)

I have alluded to legal propositions, intended to be pressed, as forming legal restrictions upon the task in which we are engaged. I will first combine them, that their fitness to each other, and their collective effects, may be seen. My second process will be to disunite them, and by an analytical comparison of them, with the known principle of our treason laws, to ascertain their legality.

No evidence of any matter ought to be given *until* proof shall be adduced that there was an actual war levied in the district of Virginia; and until it is proved that an overt act of treason, in that war, was done by col. Burr—which proof shall be by two witnesses at least.

First: It must be proved that there was an actual war. A war can exist *wholly* in acts and not in intentions. The acts must be in themselves acts of war; and if they be not so intrinsically, words or intentions cannot make them so. In England, when conspiring the death of the king was treason, the *quo animo* formed the essence of the offence; but in America, the national convention, has confined treason to the *act*. We cannot have a constructive *war*, within the meaning of the constitution. An intention to levy war, is not evidence that a war was levied. Intentions are always mutable and variable. The continuance of guilty intentions is not to be presumed. If this were not the case, the avowal of a purpose to levy war would fix the crime: For a proved intention might be attached to the next innocent act of the person who formed it; and so preparations of emigration be turned into a levying of war.

It has been eloquently declared that war cannot exist in a closet or corner; but when levied it must be in the face of the world. This cannot be true, if the recesses of the bosom are to be explored for any of the ingredients in the composition of the crime of levying war. The guilty intention must be made manifest from the act alone.

Gen. Wilkinson professes to know nothing but of intentions which are not evidence of acts.

2dly. The war must not only have been levied, but colonel Burr must be proved to have committed an overt act of treason in that war. A treasonable *intention* to cooperate is no evidence of an actual cooperation. The acts of others, even if in pursuance of his plan, would be no evidence against him. It might not be necessary that he should be present perhaps; but he must be, at the time of levying the war, co-operating by acts; or in the language of the constitution, be committing overt acts. The acts of associates in a treasonable plan, in countries where the doctrine of constructive war prevails, can never be given in evidence against the accused until after the plan has been proved on the latter, and until such acts shall appear to have been within the limits of that plan, 1 Easts Power Law 96-97. Part of the proof in this affidavit is of the declarations of a supposed associate as to what the plan itself was.—But in this country, as there cannot be a constructive treasonable war, plans and acts of associates can only come in, when the former has been executed and the latter has been visibly and publicly assisted. Vol. 4, Tucker's Black. Appendix B.

3dly. The overt act by the accused in an actual war must not only be proved, but it must be proved to have been committed *within this district*. The 3d article of the constitution of the U. S. and the 8 h article of the amendments to the constitution, require that the trial shall be by a jury of the district where the offence was committed. The oath of the grand jury is accordingly to enquire of offences within the district. The jurisdiction of this court is also limited by express law to offences within the district, and it is obviously true that the courts' jurisdiction cannot be broader in an incipient enquiry, than it would be in its connection with a jury on a final trial. Dr. Blackstone, in the 4 h volume of his commentaries, 303, refers to the oath of the grand jury "to enquire into offences committed within the body of the county, and denies the right of the grand jury to enquire into facts out of the county. In preparing a work for the grand jury the court cannot disregard the limits of their power.

The crime to be committed in the district must be *wholly* committed there. At the common law, if the stroke was given in one country and the person stricken died in another, the murderer could not be prosecuted in either. To remedy this defect and to provide for others similar to it, many provisions have been made by the English parliament, 4 Black. 303-4-5. But the English parliament never did alter the common law as it respected the crime of levying an actual treasonable war, Kelyng 15. The constitution and act of congress have both adopted the rule of location, V. Tucker's Blackstone 4 vol. Appendix B. 49-50-51. Granting then, that intention may make that war which would not otherwise be so, still as a formed intention, is no proof of its own continuance or execution, the intention must be proved to have been coetemporaneous & homogenius with the act in the district. In this view the intention forms a constituent part of the offence. If one constituent part of the offence can be brought from without the district, and coupled with others in the district, any one constituent part, or number of constituent parts of the crime may be brought from without the district. Then one component part only happens in Virginia out of 100 necessary to its completion would give this court jurisdiction—and thence one out of 100 parts of a crime would be a crime within the meaning of the constitution. Let us view the consequence of this logic.

Upon proof against col. Burr touching a crime, part of which was committed in this district, he may be tried and acquitted. In Ohio he may be indicted, and evidence may be prepared touching the same crime. Can he plead *autrefois acquit* in bar, by avowing that the crimes charged in the two states was one and the same? His averment would be against the record of the indictment charging a compleat separate crime in each district. Will you, sir, put upon the constitution such a construction as will subject a citizen to be hunted down, by trial after trial, in state after state, as long as the persecuting spirit of a wicked executive may last? Do not understand me, to allude, in this, to the present administration, the characters of which I have been in the habit of admiring; but the construction now to be fixed must go down to posterity, and may be made instrumental in effecting the worst of state oppressions.

Remember that col. Burr has forborne to avail himself of this legal principle in Kentucky and in the Mississippi territory in order that the merits of his case might come before the inquests; but it ought now to be agreed that he should protect himself from being harrassed further by calling into exercise the great principle of the constitution declaring that no man shall be twice put in jeopardy of his life for the same offence. V. amendments to constitution.

Now what part of the affidavit speaks of a fact within the district?

4thly: The overt act of treason by col. Burr within the district must be proved by two witnesses.

The constitution and act of congress require two witnesses, not only to the act, but to the treasonable quality of the act. After full time has been afforded to collect all the witnesses in the power of the government, the accused ought not to be deprived of his liberty, unless it was believed that the evidence collected would convict him. Imprisonment is only intended for trial and not for punishment.—What does general Wilkinsons affidavit make out intentions by. The answer is by the confessions of the accused or of his supposed associates. The confession of the accused by the express words of the constitution, are not evidence, unless made in open court. Confessions are often admitted, from necessity to get at crimes that deal in secrecy, as larceny, forgery and robbery? but the safety of the people requires that crimes which deal in publicity, as does the crime of treasonable war, should not be proved by evidence so incapable of exculpatory proof. When an honorable gentleman, (Mr. Giles) was challenged the other day upon a suggestion of his having expressed himself upon the case of the accused, he said he was indisposed to hear evidence of unguarded expressions in which the witness might have mistaken his meaning; have misunderstood what he said or not have heard all that he said—or have substituted his own inferences for the words of the speaker. Blackstone and Foster have characterised it to be the most dangerous species of evidence, ever liable to misconstruction and abuse. But if the constitution has proscribed it why now question its exclusion. If the confessions of the accused, out of court, could not be evidence against him, could the confessions of real accomplices be evidence against him? Yet the evidence of Wilkinson relates, in part, to the confession of pretended accomplices no way proved to have been authorised by col. Burr to say or do any thing.

But why, it may be asked, is colonel Burr afraid to hear illegal evidence, if he is consciously innocent.

We see witnesses from different, and distant parts of the United States, whose names, faces and characters, are alike unknown to Col. Burr. He cannot ascertain upon what parts of his life or conduct they are expected to speak, or upon what information their evidence may rest. His character has long been on public torture; and wherever that happens with either a good or a bad man, the impulses to false testimony are numerous. Sometimes men emerge from the sinks of vice and obscurity into patronage and distinction by circulating interesting tales, as all those of the marvellous kinds are—others from expectations of office and reward volunteer; while timidity in a third class, seeks to guard against the apprehended danger, by magnifying trifling stories of alarm. These works of exaggeration and propagation are frequently the subjects of idle amusement. The authors, until they commit themselves, have no just conception of the mischiefs they are hatching; but when they are afterwards called to give testimony, perjury will not appal them, if it be necessary to save their reputations for consistency or veracity. If the evidence be restricted within the legal limits, the purest of characters under accusation of treason, will have hazard enough to run. A judge whose experience of these dangers was great thus speaks on the subject: "The rule of rejecting all manner of evidence in criminal prosecutions, that is foreign to the point in issue, is founded on sense and common justice. For no man is bound, at the peril of life or liberty, fortune or reputation, to answer at once and unprepared, for every action of his life." Few, *even of the best of men, would chuse to be put to it.* And had not those concerned in the state prosecutions, out of their zeal for the public service, sometimes, stepped over this rule in the case of treason, it would, perhaps, have been needless to have made an *express* provision against it in that case. Foster's C. L. 246.

[Debate to be continued.]

NEW-YORK, June 10.

The Paris papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by the Calypso from Bordeaux, are to the 14th of April, inclusive. They contain no later news from the armies than we have heretofore received: but they furnish intelligence from Turkey which sets aside the report of the English having taken the Dardanelles; and as this is the only article of consequence, we have confined our translations to whatever relates to it.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, April 2.

The Court Gazette of yesterday, contained the following article relative to Turkey:

"Admiral Duckworth having passed 9 days before Constantinople, and the negociations between his Britannic majesty's ambassador Arbuthnot and the Porte having been broken off, the English fleet put to sea suddenly on the morning of the first of March, and directed its course by a northerly breeze towards the Dardanelles, as if wishing to gain the Black Sea, but suddenly shifting, made sail for the Marmora. The Turkish fleet, which is returned from the Bosphorus, joined the newly equipped vessels which were in the arsenal of Tophena, and is gone in pursuit of the English squadron, to the number of from 15 to 20, under the orders of the captain Pacha. The crews are almost entirely composed of Janissaries."

This is all the Aulic Gazette has published to this day: but private letters give later intelligence. One of these which has been received at a banking house, is expressed in the following terms:

The English fleet, intimidated by the formidable preparations of the Porte, which had been directed by general Sebastiani, ambassador of France, warmly seconded by the French officers, and by several Spanish officers, quitted on the first of March its station before Constantinople, for the purpose of returning to the Archipelago. It repassed the lower Dardanelles on the 3d of March: and appears to be on a new cruise on the coast of Tenedos.

"Admiral Duckworth, doubtless, thought that his position would become very critical on the sea of Marmora, should he give time to the Turks to cut off all direct communication with England, and the rest of the fleet in the Mediterranean; and in truth, the forts of the Dardanelles could have been put at any moment in the best state of defence, and the total want of troops to make a debarkation, would not have permitted him to make even the smallest attack on any one of these forts to facilitate his passage.

"Two French officers of rank have departed for the Dardanelles to fortify the coast of Asia, whilst others are employed in fortifying that of Europe. The grand seignior has requested general Sebastiani to fortify equally the Bosphorus on the side of Pont Euxine, the dispositions for which are already completed.

PRUSSIA.

FINCKENSTEIN, 3d April.

We have received official intelligence from Constantinople. Every thing happens for the best. The English have completely miscarried, and have been obliged to repass the Strait of the Dardanelles. The Porte exhibits an energy which has confounded the English and the Russians.

MONITEUR.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 3d March.

The important events which have passed within the view of this capital of the empire of the Crescent, are of a nature to fix the attention of all Europe; their favorable issue, the retreat of the English fleet under admiral Duckworth, which has repassed precipitately the strait of the Dardanelles, ought to have in the present situation of affairs the greatest influence on the military operations which will render the year which has just commenced the most celebrated perhaps of all that ancient or modern history has made us acquainted with

---

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Paragon, Haynes, Island of Cuba, hides, logwood, wax & segars—11. K. May

CLEARED,

Brig John, Martin, Jamaica, by James Patton

Schr. Wm. Yeaton, Lewis, city of Washington by the Master

Hiram, Valentine, Georgetown, do.

Sloop Henry, Burk, Providence, do.

Yance, Lewis, Gloucester, Mass. do.

PUBLIC SALE.

AT 10 o'clock on Tuesday next, will be Sold, at the vendue store,

3 half pipes and 5 quarter casks old London particular Madeira WINE

1 case, containing Plain, Spotted, Spider Nett, Nottingham, Trafalgar and Victory LENNOES

1 case Book Muslin HANDKERCHIEFS and Cambric SHAWLS

1 case of Pullicat HANDKERCHIEFS

1 trunk of Bandana HANDKERCHIEFS

1 case of Blue ground, Green, Pink and Yellow SHAWLS

3 bales of India COTTONS

1 box of Men and Boys Wool HATS

1 box of Misses Morocco SLIPPERS

1 box of Mens' Strong SHOES

P. G. Marsteller.

June 13

Nich. Hingston,

Fairfax-street, between Prince & Duke-streets,

HATH in addition to his former stock, just received an assortment of *Glass Tumblers* of all sizes, preserve glasses, jelley glasses, chimney ornaments, blue printed Liverpool plates of all sizes, a few sets of gilt tea ware, market baskets, assorted, and a number of other articles.

ON HAND,

Fresh London Mustard by the pound; all kind of garden tools and seeds; best rappee snuff, and Lee's Patent Medicines.

June 13. 6t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Hardy county, Virginia, on the first instant, a negro man named *DICK*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a down look when spoken to; his father is a freeman in Alexandria, and it is probable he will make that way. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall have the above reward.

Joseph Van Meter

June 13. 2aw2*

N. B. All persons are forewarned against harboring said fellow, as I am determined to prosecute to the extent of the law.

J. V. M

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 11th instant a apprentice lad, named *John A. Mitchell*, about eighteen years of age, about five feet four or five inches high, straight made, tolerable stout built, light complexion, very much freckled. Whoever returns said apprentice to me, shall receive One Hundred Cents reward, but no charges. I forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said apprentice, at their peril, as they shall be prosecuted as the law directs.

John W. Turner.

June 13. 1aw3*

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet and bounded on the south by an alley on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 268 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25. w&stf

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be distegarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be please to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Exr's.*

April 6. 3aw

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine or the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 41, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speeck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild yet powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tiffot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen of well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Caltonhill.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Keleo, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

The U. States— *Libellants,*
against
The Schooner Hyland, her Rigging, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture— *Respondents.*

IT IS ORDERED,

THAT a special court be held, on the 6th day of July next, for the trial of this cause, in this court, then to be held in the town of Alexandria, and that the Marshal do give public notice of the seizure and libel, by causing the substance of the libel, together with this order, citing forth the time and place of trial, to be published at the court-house door of this county, at the coffee-house door, in Alexandria, and in the public newspapers of the said town, at least fourteen days previous to the day of trial.

George Deneale, *C. C.*

May 15. eots

Pursuant to the above order of court, Robert Moss, D. M. for Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, *hereby gives Notice*, That the seizure and libel in the case above stated, is for a breach of the revenue laws, in trading to a certain port in the island of St. Domingo, not under the acknowledged government of France. The trial will commence on the day, and at the place above mentioned; where all persons concerned are notified to attend.

R. MOSS, *D. M.*

May 15. eots

20 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber living near Richmond Court-House, Virginia, on the last of April, a lad by the name of *George*.—He is short, of a dark complexion, and about 18 years of age, had his right thigh broken by a fall from a horse at Hanover court house, when living with John Tayloe, esq. Mount Airy; it has occasioned a small lameness. He took with him, a variety of clothes, particularly a pair of buckskin pantaloons, almost new. The above reward will be given, for apprehending and confining him in any jail in the state. Should he be apprehended out of the state, an additional reward will be given by

Landon Carter.

Richmond County, (Va.) May 23. (J. I.) 6otw.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN.